

Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
 Joyce (OH) (Valadao)
 Kahale (Correa)
 Katko (Kim) (CA)
 Keating (Perlmutter)
 Kelly (IL) (Casten)
 Kelly (PA) (Keller)
 Khanna (Blunt) (Rochester)
 Kildee (Evans)
 Kilmer (Strickland)
 Kind (Beyer)
 Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
 Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
 Kuster (Pappas)
 LaHood (Kustoff)
 LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
 Lamborn (Fleischmann)
 Langevin (Pappas)
 Larson (CT) (Blunt) (Rochester)
 LaTurner (Valadao)
 Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
 Lawson (FL) (Evans)
 Lee (NV) (Pappas)
 Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
 Letlow (Nehls)
 Lofgren (Takano)
 Long (Buchson)
 Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
 Lowenthal (Beyer)
 Luetkemeyer (Kim (CA))
 Luria (Connolly)
 Lynch (Pappas)
 Mace (Nehls)
 Malliotakis (Yakym)
 Maloney, Sean P. (Torres (CA))
 Manning (Ross)
 McBeth (Strickland)
 McCaul (Weber) (TX)
 McClain (Fitzgerald)
 McHenry (Donalds)
 Meeks (Cherfilus-McCormick)
 Meijer (Upton)
 Meng (Clarke) (NY)
 Meuser (Nehls)

Miller (IL) (Donalds)
 Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
 Miller-Meeks (Keller)
 Moonenar (Bergman)
 Moore (UT) (Armstrong)
 Moore (WI) (Raskin)
 Morelle (Perlmutter)
 Moulton (Pappas)
 Mrvan (Perlmutter)
 Murphy (FL) (Wasserman)
 Napolitano (Correa)
 Neal (Evans)
 Neguse (Perlmutter)
 Newman (Correa)
 Obernolte (Pfluger)
 Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
 O'Halleran (Pappas)
 Omar (Blunt) (Rochester)
 Owens (Armstrong)
 Palazzo (Fleischmann)
 Pascrell (Pallone)
 Payne (Pallone)
 Peters (Torres) (CA)
 Pingree (Beyer)
 Pocan (Raskin)
 Porter (Beyer)
 Posey (Diaz-Balart)
 Pressley (Perlmutter)
 Price (NC) (Ross)
 Quigley (Blunt) (Rochester)
 Rice (NY) (Wasserman)
 Schultz (Weber) (TX)
 Rodgers (WA) (Bilirakis)
 Rogers (AL) (Calvert)
 Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
 Roybal-Allard (Correa)
 Ruiz (Takano)
 Rush (Torres) (CA)
 Ryan (OH) (Blunt) (Rochester)
 Salazar (Dunn)
 Sánchez (Levin) (CA)
 Scanlon (Evans)

Schakowsky (Casten)
 Schneider (Perlmutter)
 Schrader (Blunt) (Rochester)
 Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
 Sewell (Clarke) (NY)
 Sherrill (Phillips)
 Simpson (Fulcher)
 Sires (Pallone)
 Slotkin (Raskin)
 Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
 Smucker (Joyce) (PA)
 Spartz (Buchson)
 Speier (Torres) (CA)
 Stansbury (Perlmutter)
 Stauber (Fischbach)
 Steel (Kim (CA))
 Stefanik (Zeldin)
 Steube (Diaz-Balart)
 Stevens (Casten)
 Stewart (Armstrong)
 Suozzi (Clarke) (NY)
 Swalwell (Correa)
 Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
 Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
 Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
 Timmons (Fleischmann)
 Titus (Pallone)
 Tlaib (Levin) (MI)
 Trahan (Pappas)
 Trone (Phillips)
 Turner (Garcia) (CA)
 Van Drew (Nehls)
 Van Duyn (Nehls)
 Vargas (Correa)
 Veasey (Clarke) (NY)
 Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
 Wagner (Fleischmann)
 Waltz (Dunn)
 Watson Coleman (Pallone)
 Welch (Pallone)
 Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
 Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
 Williams (TX) (Weber (TX))
 Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

growing from 3,826,373 in 1997 to 13,158,100 in 2018;

Whereas, as of December 31, 2020, the ongoing National Motorcycle Profiling Survey (2015–2020), conducted by the Motorcycle Profiling Project, found that approximately ½ of the motorcyclists surveyed felt they had been profiled by law enforcement at least once, and approximately 90 percent of survey participants urge their State and Federal elected officials to legislatively address the issue of motorcyclist profiling;

Whereas motorcyclist profiling means the illegal use of the fact that a person rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related apparel as a factor in deciding to stop and question, take enforcement action, arrest, or search a person or vehicle with or without legal basis under the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas complaints surrounding motorcyclist profiling have been cited in all 50 States;

Whereas nationwide demonstrations to raise awareness and combat motorcyclist profiling have been held in multiple States;

Whereas, in 2011, the State of Washington signed into law legislation stating that the criminal justice training commission shall ensure that issues related to motorcyclist profiling are addressed in basic law enforcement training and offered to in-service law enforcement officers in conjunction with existing training regarding profiling;

Whereas reported incidents of motorcyclist profiling have dropped approximately 90 percent in the State of Washington since the 2011 legislation was signed into law; and

Whereas, as of 2020, Maryland, Louisiana, and Idaho passed laws addressing the issue of motorcyclist profiling: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) promotes increased public awareness on the issue of motorcyclist profiling;

(2) encourages collaboration and communication with the motorcyclist community and law enforcement to engage in efforts to end motorcyclist profiling; and

(3) urges State law enforcement officials to include statements condemning motorcyclist profiling in written policies and training materials.

CONDEMNING THE ATROCITIES THAT OCCURRED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, IN 1906, IN WHICH WHITE SUPREMACIST MOBS BRUTALIZED, TERRORIZED, AND KILLED DOZENS OF BLACK AMERICANS, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO COMBATING HATRED, INJUSTICE, AND WHITE SUPREMACY

Pursuant to House Resolution 1531, H. Res. 1382 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1382

Whereas the horrific act of lynching impacted race relations in the United States and shaped the geographic, political, social, and economic conditions of Black people in ways that are still relevant today;

Whereas more than 4,400 Black people were lynched across 20 States between 1877 and 1950, 594 of whom were Black victims in Georgia and 36 of those documented victims were killed in Fulton County;

Whereas, until 1906, Atlanta, Georgia, was home to more than 50,000 Black residents, many of whom owned homes and businesses in the city;

Whereas, on September 22, 1906, at 9 p.m., 10,000 White men and boys gathered at the corner of Pryor and Decatur Streets, an area known as Five Points in downtown Atlanta;

Whereas the mob was motivated by the media's false coverage of Black men brutalizing White women;

Whereas city officials, which included Mayor James G. Woodward, attempted to calm the crowds but failed to do so;

Whereas, going through Decatur Street, Pryor Street, Central Avenue, and throughout the central business district, assaulting hundreds of Black people, the mob of White men and boys continued to hunt and kill Atlanta's Black residents into the night;

Whereas, in an attempt to control the mob, Mayor Woodward called the fire department out to disperse the mob using large streams of water, but the mob quickly regathered and continued to shoot and stone Atlanta's Black residents;

Whereas, by Monday, September 24, 1906, what is now known as Downtown Atlanta, was under military rule;

Whereas the massacre continued, with plans to move outside of the city and into Brownsville, a Black community south of downtown with about 1,500 residents;

Whereas the community gathered to prepare and fight back, and with great fear of a counterattack they were disarmed by State Troops, and more than 250 African-American men were arrested;

Whereas, through the duration of the massacre, armed Black residents defended their neighborhoods, both in Brownsville and in Dark Town;

Whereas at least 25 Black residents were murdered, 2 White men were killed, hundreds of Black residents were wounded, and thousands of Black businesses and homes were burned or destroyed;

Whereas the story of the Atlanta race massacre is only 1 of many such atrocities and horrific incidents, and shows the lasting impact of White supremacy in the United States; and

Whereas the theft of property from Black landowners as well as the displacement caused by the terrorizing of the Black community in Atlanta, Georgia, shows how historic racism and injustice have significantly contributed to persistent wealth inequality between Black and White Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the actions of the White supremacist mobs that drove out Black residents of Atlanta, Georgia;

(2) honors the memory of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact that this incident has had on the Black community of Atlanta, Georgia;

(3) expresses support for the designation of a national day of remembrance for the victims of forced migrations of Black Americans throughout United States history; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the Federal Government to combat White supremacy and seek reconciliation for racial injustice.

PROMOTING AWARENESS OF MOTORCYCLIST PROFILING AND ENCOURAGING COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE MOTORCYCLE COMMUNITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS TO PREVENT INSTANCES OF PROFILING

Pursuant to House Resolution 1531, H. Res. 366 is considered as adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 366

Whereas motorcycle ridership has continued to increase over time with registrations

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2617

Pursuant to House Resolution 1531, S. Con. Res. 51 is considered as adopted.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 51

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 2617, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Amend the title so as to read: “Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.”.

(2) Strike the first section 1 immediately following the enacting clause and all that follows through the end of the first section 2, up to and including “under subsection (b)(5) for that agency”.

(3) In title IV of division O, strike section 403.

(4) Strike the final section 3 and all that follows through the end.

SAMI'S LAW

Pursuant to House Resolution 1531, the Senate amendments to H.R. 1082 are considered as agreed to.

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Sami’s Law”.

SEC. 2. GAO STUDY ON INCIDENCE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT OF PASSENGERS, TNC DRIVERS, AND DRIVERS OF OTHER FOR-HIRE VEHICLES.

(a) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of a study regarding—

(1) the incidence of fatal and non-fatal physical assault and sexual assault perpetrated in the preceding 2 calendar years (starting with calendar years 2019 and 2020 for the first study)—

(A) against TNC drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs) by passengers and riders of for-hire vehicles; and

(B) against passengers and riders by other passengers and TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including the incidences that are committed by individuals who are not TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles but who pose as TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles;

(2) the nature and specifics of any background checks conducted on prospective TNC drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including any State and local laws requiring those background checks; and

(3) the safety steps taken by transportation network companies and other for-hire vehicle services (including taxicab companies) related to rider and driver safety.

(b) SEXUAL ASSAULT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “sexual assault” means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any non-consensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, Tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Pursuant to House Resolution 1531, the Senate amendment to H.R. 4373 is considered as agreed to.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:
Sec. 1. Short Title.

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions

Title II—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–180) is amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “December 30, 2022”.

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023”.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) shall be applied by substituting “December 30, 2022” for “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS’ FUND.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, shall be applied, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by substituting “December 30, 2022” for “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “United States Parole Commission Further Additional Extension Act of 2022”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.—For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98–473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “35 years and 46 days” or “35-year and 46-day period” shall be applied as if it were a reference to “35 years and 60 days” or “35-year and 60-day period”, respectively.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023.

(d) SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Section 103 of division B of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 117–25 (135 Stat. 297) shall be applied by substituting “December 30, 2022” for “December 23, 2022” each place it appears.

SEC. 105. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of Public Law 113–76 shall be applied by substituting “December 31, 2022” for “December 24, 2022”.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget

Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH). The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roy).

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 193, nays 227, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 548]

YEAS—193

Aderholt	Fitzgerald	LaTurner
Allen	Fleischmann	Lesko
Amodel	Flood	Letlow
Armstrong	Flores	Long
Arrington	Fox	Loudermilk
Babin	Franklin, C.	Lucas
Bacon	Scott	Luetkemeyer
Baird	Fulcher	Mace
Balderson	Gaetz	Malliotakis
Banks	Garbarino	Mann
Barr	Garcia (CA)	Massie
Bentz	Gibbs	Mast
Bergman	Gimenez	McCarthy
Bice (OK)	Gohmert	McCaul
Biggs	Gonzales, Tony	McClain
Bilirakis	Good (VA)	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Gooden (TX)	McHenry
Boebert	Gosar	Meijer
Bost	Granger	Meuser
Brady	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Brooks	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Buchanan	Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks
Budd	Greene (GA)	Moolenaar
Burchett	Griffith	Mooney
Burgess	Grothman	Moore (AL)
Calvert	Guest	Moore (UT)
Cammack	Guthrie	Mullin
Carey	Harris	Murphy (NC)
Carl	Harshbarger	Nehls
Carter (GA)	Hartzler	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Hern	Norman
Cawthorn	Herrell	Oberholte
Chabot	Hice (GA)	Owens
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Palazzo
Cloud	Hill	Palmer
Clyde	Hinson	Pence
Comer	Hudson	Perry
Conway	Huizenga	Pfleger
Crawford	Jackson	Posey
Crenshaw	Jacobs (NY)	Reschenthaler
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Rice (SC)
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)
DesJarlais	Jordan	Rose
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Rosendale
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Rouzer
Dunn	Keller	Roy
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Salazar
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Scalise
Estes	Kim (CA)	Schweikert
Fallon	Kustoff	Scott, Austin
Feenstra	LaHood	Sempolinski
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Sessions
Finstad	Lamborn	Simpson
Fischbach	Latta	Smith (MO)